



# ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

## R & D NEWS

### ADJC RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

Janet Napolitano, Governor

Michael D. Branham, Director □ Dianne Gadow, Deputy Director

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## CURRENT NEWS WITH ADJC RESEARCH

Figure 1

ADJC NEW COMMITMENTS  
BY FISCAL YEAR

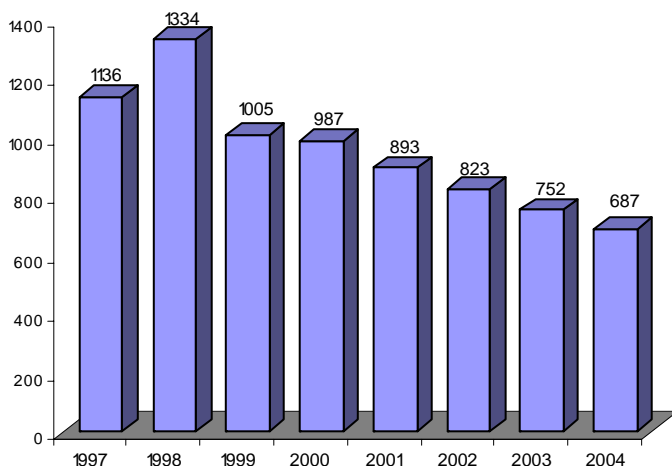


Figure 1 shows that the number of juveniles committed to ADJC has declined each year since 1998. In fact, the number of juveniles committed to ADJC declined by 48.5% between 1998 and 2004, and it declined by 8.6% between 2003 and 2004.

Stella Vasquez, *Self Abuse Incidents within ADJC*, Research and Development, June 2004.

Ms. Vasquez found that the number of reported self-abuse incidents within ADJC decreased between 2003 and 2004. During 2003 ADJC averaged 70.4 self-abuse incidents per month and the year to date (January - April, 2004) average was 62.3. During the time period examined (January 2003 - April 2004) Black Canyon School (BCS) had more recorded self-abuse incidents than other ADJC secure facilities, and BCS had 44.2% of agency total. Ms Vasquez found, for the most part, self abuse was being conducted within the juvenile's rooms and self-abuse most often

occurred between 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. A total of 313 juveniles performed 1,075 self-abuse incidents between January 2003 and April 2004. Almost half (49%) of the male self abusers were white, whereas more than half (51.1%) of the female self abusers were Hispanic.

Kathie Putrow and Stella Vasquez, *Disproportionate ADJC Commitments by Areas*, Research and Development June 2004.

At the request of Director Branham, Ms. Putrow and Ms. Vasquez examined commitments to ADJC in 2003 from Maricopa and Pima counties. The purpose of their research was to discover if certain areas committed a disproportionate number of juveniles to ADJC. They used zip codes as their definition of "area," and they found that the 85041 zip code within Maricopa County committed 3.2% more juveniles to ADJC than expected, and that the 85706 zip code within Pima County committed 10% more juveniles to ADJC than would be expected. In addition, their research identified the schools within each zip code that committed the most juveniles to ADJC.

## ARIZONA JUVENILE JUSTICE TRIVIA

How many Mexican national juveniles were committed to ADJC?

## JUVENILE JUSTICE LITERATURE REVIEW

Jon Gunnar Bernburg and Marvin Krohn, *Labeling, Life Chances and Adult Crime: The Direct and Indirect Effects of Official Intervention in Adolescence on Crime In Early Adulthood*, *Criminology*, November 2003.

Bernburg and Krohn examine labeling theory which regards official juvenile justice intervention as encouraging the chances that juveniles will develop delinquent careers. They interviewed 529 juveniles living in Rochester, New York at regular intervals for nine years. Official intervention in their study was defined as arrest or other juvenile justice system intervention. They found that 39% of the juveniles interviewed had recorded some police intervention and 12% had some other juvenile justice system intervention. Bernburg and Krohn found that both types of official intervention reduced the odds of graduating from high school. In addition, police or juvenile justice system intervention was found to have "...stronger crime amplification effects among the disadvantaged...it may be that a higher structural location provides people with the necessary resources and commitment to conventional pursuits to resist deviant labeling in the face of official intervention." The researchers also found that the effect of juvenile justice intervention upon subsequent crime was stronger for African Americans than for whites or Hispanics. "Deviant labeling may be more easily triggered when impoverished youths and African American youths are processed by the police and the juvenile justice system since negative stereotypes are already associated with these groups in the mainstream culture."

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Successful Program Implementation: Lessons from Blueprints*, *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*, July 2004.

The Blueprints program set forth to identify and replicate research-based, violence prevention and drug prevention programs. A process evaluation accompanied program implementation to avoid the common result that new programs fail to replicate

the original research model's intent and design. Blueprints staff monitored the program implementation process and collected information pertaining to factors that enhance the fidelity of program implementation. They monitored the implementation process of eight violence prevention programs and one drug prevention program at 147 sites including: Big Brothers Big Sisters of America; Bullying Prevention Program; Functional Family Therapy; Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care; Multi-systemic Therapy; Nurse-Family Partnership; Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies; and Quantum Opportunities Program. Results from their process evaluations identified the following components necessary for the successful implementation of a new program: administrative support; agency stability; a shared vision by everyone involved in the program; strong interagency links that facilitate communication; staff with the requisite skills, experience, and credentials; reliance on paid staff and not volunteers; and providing adequate time to successfully conduct the program.

### ARIZONA JUVENILE JUSTICE TRIVIA ANSWER

Between January and May 2004, 21 Mexican national juveniles were held in ADJC secure care or parole. On average they were 16.9 years old and almost half (47.6%) of them were committed on property offenses.

### RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT TEAM MEMBERS

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